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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Conflict Between the President and Congress—The Teachings of History.

Had the studies of Andrew Johnson as a politician extended beyond the official examples of Andrew Jackson and the electioneering State rights dogmas of Jefferson, he would hardly have attempted at this late day as a statesman that fatal experiment of taking into his own hands the exclusive powers of the legislative department. At all events, President Jackson's "I take the responsibility" has been fatally misapplied by President Johnson to assuming too much, and history, therefore, may be applied to warn him of the consequences.

Modern times have witnessed three great national revolutions, each of which has been fraught with instruction for the future guidance of mankind. The first of these revolutions was in England. Beginning in the reign of Charles the First, it was prolonged with varying fortune throughout the period of the Commonwealth, and the succeeding reigns of the Second Charles and James, and was finally brought to a close by the accession to the throne of William of Orange in 1688. The second of these revolutions was in France. Begun in the reign of Louis the Sixteenth, and having witnessed during its progress, successively, the establishment of a republic, an empire, a republic, a kingdom, a second time a republic, and a second time an empire, it can scarcely be said, after the lapse of the greater part of a century, to have yet reached its termination. The third, and the youngest of these revolutions has been in our own land and our own history, which first broke out in 1776, and has since that time, but of recent date, during the brief period of its existence the nation has waded through oceans of blood and experienced all the desolating effects of a fratricidal civil war. A gigantic rebellion has broken out, our political system, resting upon African slavery, has been put down, but the work of reconstruction on the new basis of universal liberty remains still to be done.

As these revolutions have originated in different circumstances and have been maintained for different objects, it is not to be expected that the lessons which they will severally bequeath to posterity will be precisely the same. There is one lesson, however, which the first two have already taught, and which the third promises to teach with equal emphasis, and that is the absolute idly of the Executive stubbornly to resist the legitimately expressed will of the people. It is that the history of the United States is a history of the struggle of the people against the Executive, and that the history of the United States is a history of the struggle of the people against the Executive, and that the history of the United States is a history of the struggle of the people against the Executive.

The reader has now before him what I did urge, and what the Post says I proposed. I make no comment. If the Post's charge is well founded, that is now plain. It is a wilful, villainous untruth—a lie with deliberate intent to injure—that, likewise, appears. I do not say what it is. Read both sides and judge. But a word as to "cowardly surrenders." Let us be clear on that point. When our last State election had resulted in a complete Republican triumph, a number of influential friends united in proposing me as a candidate for the United States Senate. They did not ask me to do anything to favor such election; they urged only that I should stand by the Constitutional amendment and say nothing about universal amnesty. If I would, they would be glad to support me, and I would be glad to support them. I certainly did not intend to do anything to favor such election; they urged only that I should stand by the Constitutional amendment and say nothing about universal amnesty. If I would, they would be glad to support me, and I would be glad to support them.

"Between us be Truth!" From the Tribune. The Evening Post has a leader on "Various Plans of Reconstruction," wherein it sees fit to say—"Third—There was the plan on which Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. Montgomery Blair united, of universal and unconditional amnesty to the Southern leaders, without regard to the future of the negroes. Mr. Greeley wrote after the election and when the Tribune had cast away the amendment: 'I am for universal amnesty—so far as immunities from fear of punishment in the hands of Congress are concerned. I have no objection to the South's property from confiscation and themselves from proscription. I resolved, so far as I had power, to place the matter where they could speak out for impartial justice. I hope, moreover, that the President would urge to Congress in his thank-forthcoming messages: 'We have honestly differed as to the true bases of reconstruction: let us try to reach to agree; I am ready to confer and to concede; are not you prepared also to make some concessions, so that the country may have peace?'"

Honorary amnesty to the Southern leaders, without any consideration of the future of the negroes, was simply one of those cowardly surrenders for which Mr. Greeley is notorious. As he followed Mr. Van Rensselaer's policy at intervals during the war, so he continues now to follow the lead of the "shining patriot."

My carefully written article on "The True Basis of Reconstruction," wherein the Post bases its charges above, appeared in the Daily Tribune of November 27. In that article I commended impartial suffrage as required by the interests of all concerned, yet I cannot admit that it is a matter in which the North has no rightful concern. The blacks are a portion not merely of the Southern but of the American people. They played an important and beneficent part in our civil war. We cannot ignore the obligations springing from our necessity and their loyalty. I hold that honor and good faith absolutely constrain those who framed the plan that struggle to take care that their humble supporters and backers should not be made to suffer for taking the side of the Union. To say now, in view of the recent past, "Let the Southern negroes have such rights only as the white (late Rebel) fellow-citizens shall see fit to accord them," would be ingratitude and perjury such as might well invoke the lightning of Heaven. No matter at what cost, we of the North must take care that the Southern blacks are not left at the mercy of that diabolical spirit which manifested itself through the late massacres of Memphis and New Orleans. It is proved unsafe to trust to local authority and opinion, which may be right today and wrong to-morrow; we must have the consent of the American citizen under the express guardianship of the Federal Constitution. That will be the end of controversy; until then, even unsuccessful attempts to abridge them will prove a grave and general calamity.

I have said that I favor both universal amnesty and impartial suffrage on their respective merits, each without regard to the other. I hold that the North is bound to insist on manhood suffrage—not in the South only, but in every State and territory—because of the service required and rendered by the blacks in putting down the Rebellion—that it would be perjury and baseness, in view of all the facts, not to insist on this. I hold the South bound to accord suffrage to the blacks, as an important part of the settlement of the war, and as a duty to the people, whom it is her most as well as her duty to conciliate and satisfy, even though the North did not desire it. There is no conflict between the interests and duties of the North on one side and the South on the other, what is best for each party, best for both. The only collision is between the respective resentments and prejudices. The North wants to keep at least the leading Rebels under ban indefinitely, the South—that is, a majority of the dominant caste in the States—wants to keep the negroes under foot—despised, powerless, and often abused by the white ruffians, whose crimes the better class disavow, but neither prevent nor punish. The loyal North has no objection to the South's property being returned to Congress; the Rebel South has like wise proved her power to prevent indefinitely the due ratification of the Constitutional amendment. This dead lock affords to those whom I must consider the most conscientious and far-seeing mind of either section an opportunity which, once lost, may never return. Even though the South were able to force her leaders into Congress, they could not hope for full restoration to power and public life in any way, though the North were able to force impartial suffrage on the South, it would prove of little value while resisted by a strong majority of the dominant caste there. But let North and South strike hands on the basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, and the resulting peace will be perfect, all-embracing, and enduring. Each section will gain everything and lose really nothing.

"I hold the South shall insist on her abstract right to hold the blacks as a subject race, the North will doubtless insist on the immediate disfranchisement of all the prominent Rebels, and matters will thus go on as they have gone on for the last year. I must still cherish my opinion that this is unwise; but I shall stand with my own people, while awaiting the calmer and wiser view that I am confident will ultimately prevail. The disinterested will say, 'Let the Rebels remain under the ban so long as they insist on keeping the blacks there'—and I will urge with ample reason. If the alternative is to be a full and fair, and in the mutations of party ascendancy, the Rebel should be let up and the blacks be kept down, I shall regret it as much for the sake of the South as of the North; and I shall feel that the blame of the war, and of the South, and of whatever the immediate issue, I shall have no jot of heart or hope that at last—and at no very distant day—our people will be thoroughly harmonized and united on the basis of impartial and universal freedom. n. o."

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I have not yet achieved all the good I intended; what of that? Hardly more than two months have elapsed since the attempt; and already the North and the South misunderstand and misjudge each other less than they did. The Senatorship is out of the way, carrying with it the most obvious motive for the misapprehensions that I proposed to abandon the blacks to the tender mercies of the wicked. I believe the Post alone still persists in its calamity. I know that the event will vindicate me fully, and in that faith I wait. n. o."

The Bankrupt Bill—The Prospect of its Passage. From the Times. The decisive vote in the Senate on Saturday by which it agreed to retain the proposition in the House bill exempting from sale, under the operations of the Bankrupt law, so much of the debtors property as is included in existing Exemption State laws, it is to be hoped largely indicates the purpose of the Senate to offer no further obstructions which would endanger the ultimate passage of the bill.

Mr. Wilson's amendment to make the exemption uniform, and to fix the amount at \$200, was not, considered by itself, perhaps objectionable. It would not have been regarded generally by the advocates of a Bankrupt law as a liberal, or as a materially curtailing any benefits to which an honest debtor could be entitled. But the time has come when any amendment involving further delay must be looked upon by the friends of the measure as more or less inimical. The experience of several years has taught us that the strength and virtue of our opponents' arguments have taken the shape of motions and resolutions looking chiefly to delay. For a time a specious plea was put forward in certain quarters against legislation founded on the disturbed condition of the politics and commercial relations between the North and the South. But the events of every succeeding month since that time have weakened the little force that plea had in it from the beginning. The bulk of the business from the South, not helplessly and finally ruined by the war, who have therefore no means, present or prospective, of resuming business, and who are consequently in the pale of any relief that a Bankrupt law could afford, have been enabled by the liberality of our Northern merchants, and especially the merchants of New York, to make almost their own terms in settling off accounts, and in obtaining credits, and in starting up on their own account, which this or any other Bankrupt law could make lighter.

All this has been going on for more than eighteen months, while from one cause or another the amount of the unpaid debts, which false hopes held out to manufacturers by extreme protectionists, the weight and the inequalities of taxation, and the fluctuations in the currency, thousands of traders among us at the North have gone to swell the already overgrown list of insolvents. The failures in the Northern States in 1866 were seven times greater in amount than those of 1863, and six times greater than those of 1864; while they were almost double in amount of the failures of the South during the year after the close of the war, when everything commercial there was believed to be in a state of almost hopeless paralysis. In view of these facts, it has been vain for the opponents of a Bankrupt law to vent their objections against the measure, and to have their advocates with attention to what was South, and to have their advocates with attention to what was North, and to have their advocates with attention to what was South, and to have their advocates with attention to what was North.

A single firm here might be named that stands today, and is able to stand, a larger creditor of the South than some provincial towns of great self-importance that have been ruined and are furious over giving the South any advantage from a Bankrupt law. Yet, with such a record as this, New York, through her representatives, through her Chamber of Commerce, and through the various mercantile, her manufacturers, her professional men, and her citizens generally, has led the way in urging legislation on the question. New York, too, has had the sentiment of a vast majority of the whole country with her. The opposition, which has thus far prevailed mainly by resorting to tricks to delay action—has chiefly been the opposition of cliques and coteries more skilled in partisan warfare, and more devoted to sectional aims, than controlled by large and liberal views of public duty. The measure, it may be safely predicted, will now become law without further delay.

The Ocean Yacht Race in Asia and Africa. From the World. By a private telegraphic line which we have recently caused to be laid—at an enormous expense, and for the sole use of the World—between Bangkok, in Siam, and Cattyhook, in Long Island, we receive the exclusive intelligence of the great excitement caused in Siam by the news of the great ocean yacht race. The First King of Siam, Mahabharathaphumpong the Thirteenth, has ordered a large white elephant to be sent to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., as a token of his sympathy and admiration. The feeling has extended to India, and the Rajmijger of Ahmednagar has requested Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., to accept a hundred pounds of paddy as a mark of esteem and respect. The Henrietta, after bombarding the Turkish fortresses in Candia, will sail through the Suez Canal on a visit to these Eastern potentates. The Emperor of Abyssinia also has invited our gallant young countryman to visit him at his palace in the Mountains of the Moon. It is fashionable in Abyssinia to invite a distinguished visitor on the head, and the Herald establishment in this city is now hard at work manufacturing a supply for the court dress of the fortunate and distinguished representative.

LUMBER. 1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS CHOICE AND LARK 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS LONG CEDAR SHINGLES, LONG CEDAR SHINGLES, SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES, CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS, CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS. FINE ASSORTMENT OF TABLE LUMBER, NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS, NO. 2 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS' USE, CEDAR FOR UNDERTAKERS' USE, CEDAR WALKS, AND PINE. 1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, OAK LUMBER, SEASONED WALNUT, DRY PINE, CHERRY, AND ASH, OAK LUMBER, AND PINE, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

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